

HONORING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE DALLAS COWBOYS

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 2004

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the anniversary of the founding of the Dallas Cowboys. On this day in 1960, Clint Murchison, Jr., and Bedford Wynne were awarded an expansion franchise by the NFL at the league's annual owners meeting in Miami Beach.

The Dallas Cowboys have been a pillar of strength in the NFL since their founding 44 years ago. Legendary Coach Tom Landry guided America's Team to five NFC championship titles and two Super Bowl victories. Jimmy Johnson then returned the team to glory with back-to-back Super Bowl championships in 1993 and 1994. Barry Switzer then capped off the Cowboy's claim to the title of "Team of the Nineties" with their win in Super Bowl XXX.

The Cowboys also lead the league in producing seven Super Bowl Most Valuable Players and hold the record for playoff victories with 32 wins in the postseason. During this past season, the Cowboys recorded their 400th career franchise victory, including regular season and playoffs, in the Monday night overtime thriller against the New York Giants.

I congratulate Owner and General Manager Jerry Jones, Head Coach Bill Parcells, current and former Cowboys players, and the team's loyal fan base in Texas and across the country on the occasion of this great anniversary.

With the arrival of Coach Parcells this season, the Cowboys were able to make an unexpected bid into the playoffs, a tremendous improvement for the team. I wish Mr. Jones, Coach Parcells and all of the Cowboys players all the best for continued improvement for next season and congratulate them on this anniversary.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI LOSES A LIVING LEGEND

HON. ROY BLUNT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 2004

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Southwest Missouri golf legend who has joined Sam Snead, Gene Sarazen, and Ben Hogan on that first tee in the sky. Herman Keiser, a native of Springfield, MO, passed away December 24, 2003, at the age of 89. His death marked the end of a wonderful career as a golf professional, who in 1946, after a 31-month tour of duty in the U.S. Navy fighting World War II, won the 1946 Masters, a golf event that has been held at Augusta National Golf Club since its inception in 1934.

Mr. Keiser began his golfing career as an assistant golf professional at Portage Country Club in Portage, OH. Shortly after his arrival, he became the head golf professional at Firestone Country Club in Akron, OH, which hosted the World Series of Golf just this past year as well as numerous PGA and Champion Tour events.

The highlight of his career came when in 1946 Herman Keiser found himself on the first tee at Augusta National Golf Club preparing to play in a tournament founded by legendary Bobby Jones and won twice by Horton Smith. In fact, he had the pleasure of playing some practice rounds with Horton Smith prior to the first round of the tournament. During these cherished moments, Smith gave Keiser some very important tips that enabled him to read the difficult greens at Augusta.

After three rounds of golf, Keiser found himself 5 strokes ahead of legendary golfer Ben Hogan. Others in the field included the likes of Byron Nelson and Sam Snead. In his final round, Keiser shot a 74 which placed him at 6 under for the tournament. He was emotionally and physically spent and waited to see what Hogan would do after Keiser three-putted the 18th hole for his 74. All Hogan had to do was par the 18th hole, a very difficult Par 4 dogleg right. His second shot landed 12 feet from the hole where Hogan three putted giving Keiser the win that he so deserved. Keiser had remembered what Horton Smith had told him during the practice round. Unfortunately for Hogan, he did not have the same lesson. For Keiser, his 1946 win was "the greatest thing that ever happened to me."

In 1947, Keiser continued his golfing excellence by becoming a member of the successful Ryder Cup team that defeated Britain 11 to 1. Shortly after the team's success, Keiser returned to Ohio, where he purchased a driving range and became a life member of the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Mr. Speaker, Herman Keiser came from Springfield, MO, to carve a small place for himself in the history of professional golf. He lived a wonderful life and contributed much to the game of golf. He will always be remembered in my home State and will be missed.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA RESOLUTION REGARDING IMPACT OF USA PATRIOT ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 28, 2004

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, last week the President made a number of comments about the need to extend and enhance the USA PATRIOT Act during his State of the Union speech. It is with that address to the Nation in mind, that I rise today to insert into the RECORD a resolution passed by a local jurisdiction in my district. On November 11, 2003, the city of Alexandria, VA, passed a resolution which requests that Congress assess the impact of the USA PATRIOT Act and other Federal antiterrorism efforts. The resolution calls on Congress to repeal provisions of the act, other laws, regulations, policies, and practices that infringe on personal rights, liberties, and due process.

I support the community spirit and civic concern that led to the passage of this resolution. I agree with many of the points expressed in the resolution and have been troubled by the interpretation and implementation of a number of the PATRIOT Act's provisions. I look forward to these issues being revisited in the coming year. The American people deserve nothing short of a full and open debate on

these issues so greatly affecting civil liberties and the role of government in peoples' personal lives.

RESOLUTION NO. 2088

Whereas, the Alexandria City Council is committed to upholding the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights;

Whereas, the City of Alexandria has a long history of working to obtain and preserve the civil rights and liberties of its residents;

Whereas, the City has a diverse and multi-ethnic population, and everyday embraces the richness of community that includes immigrants, whose contributions to the City are vital to its economy, culture and civic character;

Whereas, the City has among its residents many who were affected directly and many more who were affected indirectly, by the tragic events of September 11, 2001, both in New York City and at the Pentagon, only a short distance from this Chamber as well as in Somerset County, Pennsylvania;

Whereas, this nation's need to respond to those terrible events, and to protect itself from future acts of terrorism, does not diminish the commitment of the City or of its residents, regardless of their personal circumstances, to the Constitutional rights and liberties that are the precious entitlement of all;

Whereas, the Alexandria City Council believes there is no inherent conflict between national security and the preservation of liberty—that Americans can be both safe and free;

Whereas, the Alexandria City Council is proud of the cooperative work among federal, state and local law enforcement officials to protect the safety of Alexandrians;

Whereas, federal, state and local government actions designed to protect the public from terrorist attacks, such as those that occurred on September 11, 2001, must be taken in a rational and deliberative fashion to ensure that any new security measure intended to enhance public safety does not impair constitutional rights or infringe on civil liberties;

Whereas, federal laws, regulations, policies, and practices adopted since September 11, 2001, including provisions of Public Law 107-56 (the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act or "USA PATRIOT" Act), and related Executive Orders, regulations and actions:

(a) authorize the indefinite incarceration of non-citizens to solitary confinement, based upon mere suspicion, without being charged with any crime, without counsel, and without a right to be heard;

(b) authorize the indefinite incarceration of citizens designated by the President based on unspecified standards as "enemy combatants" to solitary confinement, without being charged with a crime, without counsel, and without a right to be heard;

(c) limit the traditional authority of the federal courts to curb law enforcement abuses including electronic surveillance;

(d) limit judicial oversight of federal "sneak and peek" searches and eliminate timely notice to the person who is the subject of the search that his or her property has been searched;

(e) grant broad governmental access to personal medical, financial, library, and educational records without judicial oversight;

(f) inhibit free speech and free association by defining any person or group as a terrorist, or an act as terrorism, without articulating the basis for the characterization or giving the person or group so characterized a right to be heard;

(g) encourage local and state law enforcement personnel to enforce federal immigration laws, and to use those laws as a pretext